JACKSON ON SOUND MONEY. AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER FROM

OLD HICKORY.

No Retter, He Pays, Can He Given to Labor by Legislative Enactment - In-dustry and Economy the Only Retter, with an Undeviating Metallic Currency. We print below a letter, hitherto unof which was written by Andrew Jackset in 1807. It is especially interesting in view of the argument, frequently advanced by the Bryanites, that they stand for the true principles of Democracy in their assault upon the banking interests, and that Andrew Jacka beacon-light of Democracy, assailed and drave out of existence the second United Aside from the question of the expediency of this move, which was followed

advocacy of the gold standard. The following is

advocacy of the gold standard. The following is a transcription of it:

"Hermitage, Sept. 28, '42,

"My Dran Coi.—I have received your letter of the 23rd instant. You have taken a currect view of your resition. The Governor will in his measures come forth with his views to the Assembly. If he recommends the Isane of post notes & relief laws, the Whigg prints will come out in support of his measures recommend. Then every man who does not wish to see our Hanks Broke, our money depreciated, & a foundation thereby laid for a national Bank, if bost notes are recommended. "hould come out against the ruinous measure. No relief can be given to the labour of our country by Legislative enactment. Industry and economy is the only relief, with an undeviating metallic curreacy, or its equivalent. Therefore you have judged well to be silent until the Whiggs expose their views on these important subjects." Believe me your friend.

. . . . "Believe me your friend, "ANDREW JACKSON."
"Col. J. GEO. HARRIS"
The letter is now in the possession of Col.

My diar bol, Harmitally a Shave received your letter of the 23. 2 instant you have token a cornet wew of your position- the formor will en his mesage come forth with his views to the assemble. If he assemble. ofsembly. If he recommend the spire of bouts, the whigh prints well come out insuffect of his measures recommend- Then every mon who does not with to see our Banks Broke our mony depreceated a foundation Thereby Bonk, post notes one come out against the relief con be given to the lobour ofour country by Legistotive enachment. on under the metali Therefore you have judged well to be school untip the whiges expose their views on these the selections Andrew Jackson

of the American Whist League fully realize this fact, and have spared no effort to make the American Whist laws as perfect as possible. The code at present in use was adopted in 1803 after several revisions, and it was then deter-mined not to after it further until it had had a thorough trial. The result of three years experience has demonstrated that it is still defective in some minor details, and it is proposed to remedy these so far as possible at the next

Any change in the laws is a matter of great importance to every whist player, and it is proposed to give every one a voice in the matter, whether he is a member of the league or not. President W. H. Barney has appointed a standing committee on laws, which is to publish its report two months in advance of the next congress, so that there shall be ample time to discuss it. In the mean time, this committee wishes it generally known that it is anxious to hear from whist players who have suggestions to make, or fault to find with the laws in their

As this committee will probably have > very large correspondence to consider, it may be well to offer a few hints to those who imagine they have something of value to suggest in the way of additions or improvements, which may save them the trouble of writing about matters that do not come within the province of the com-

In the first place, very few persons understand the limitations that must be placed on the laws of a game. Many of the so-called laws of games published in modern Hayles are simple rules, or general directions for play, and have no business whatever in a code. Persons writ-ing to this committee should be careful to distinguish between rules and laws, and to confine their suggestions strictly to matters affected by

the laws of the game.

A rule marks out a regular course to follow, but may be departed from on occasion. A law, on the other hand, leaves no option, and its inon the other dand, leaves no option, and its infraction incurs either penalty or loss of privilege.

At whist it is the rule for one player on each
side to gather all the tricks taken by himself
and his pariner during the deal, but if he does
not do so there is no penalty, because there is
no law governing the matter. It is not only a
rule, but also a law, for the eards to be dealt rule, but also a law, for the cards to be dealt one at a time from left to right, and if the dealer fails to distribute them in that manner he loses his deal. It is the attachment of this penalty that makes the attachment of this penalty that makes it a law; otherwise the dealer might follow local club usage or deal as he pleased. Some laws have no penalties attached to them, but they define the rights of individual players, and give to one the power to insist on certain priyage on the power to insist on certain priyage of the laws have no penalties attached to them, but they define the rights of individual players, and give to one the power to insist on certain priyage of the laws that there is no tricks against the last play of N and S. This is dummy, not which, and all the cards are exposed, each side may take the fullest alreading of its knowledge of the lines take the second of the laws and the cards are exposed, each hand. entrance to a table, or for choice of seats and cards. Rules belong properly to the text-book. and are usually looked upon simply as guides to the general conduct of the game, and may be varied greatly in different localities; but the laws have the weight of authority, and should

varied greatly in different localities; but the laws have the weight of authority, and should be the same everywhere.

The very first law of the American code, fixing the game at seven points, is not a law at all, but simply a rule, and a rule lass no business in an official code. If the players do not choose to play seven points, preferrinc five, there is not play seven points, preferrinc five, there is not player aven not play seven points, preferrinc five, there is not player are infringed. Any person may readily determine whether any parts of the code is a rule or a law by asking himself, after rending it, "What if it is shuffled during the rights of any player infringed? No. Thea tif it is not a law, and should be left out of the cade.

On the other hand, some very important matters have been entirely overlooked in framing the laws of whist. For instance: There is no law as to the position of the players at the table, and if two players who cut as partners should insist on sitting next each other there would lie nothing in the laws to prevent them from so define on the colline on the colline, on the colline, on the colline, on the colline, and is quibbler might insist that it implied the choice for nimes fand for his partners when the player cutting the lowes card shall have the player cutting the lowest card shall have the player outling the peak. The law said if you counted the pack. The law said if you counted the pack independent of the continues of the law said if you counted the pack in the important matters have been the law said if you counted the pack in the inspect of the law said if you counted the pack. The law said if

AROUND THE WHIST TABLE.

THE REFISION OF THE AMERICAN All suggestions sent to the committee should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and be written on one side of the paper only, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and the paper of the law to which it refers. This will use of the paper of the law to which it refers. The paper of the law to which it refers. The paper of the law to which it refers. The paper of the law to which it refers. The paper of the law to which it refers. The paper of the law to which it refers. The paper of the la

OUR PROBLEMS. Some correspondents think they should have been notified that there was more than one solution to the problem published on Sept. 20. In The Sun of March it was distinctly stated that "when more than one solution is possible, all should be given, in order to show that the solver has seen them."
"Convent Avenue" suggests that in the problem of Sept. 13. If W should discard the damend king on Sis second lead of trumps, N would therear a ciub, as the diamond jack would then be good for a trick.
In the problem given on Sept. 37 the slam was

would diseard at club, as the grained would then be good for a trick.

In the problem given on Sept. 27 the slam was actually made by N's leading the singleton; but if he leads his long suit the same result brought about, provided W persists in trumping the clubs second hand. Some solvers, while giving this persistent trumbing as the only possible solution, insisted that it was not good whist. With this view it is hard to agree, if W refuses to frump be must throw awar a card whist. With this view it is hard to agree, if W refuses to trump be must threw away a card which is as good as an next and it is about to hold the lesing trumps to make the winning cards, and at the same time to throw the winning cards away. Every time that W is over-trumped it becomes more improbable that N can overtrump him again, the olds against N's holding the exact tenace over W five times in succession being something enormous. One solver insists that if the game was whist, and not drammy, the only correct lead from N's hand was the trump, because he had live, and because Pole says so.

Pole says se.

Several correspondents have expressed a wish for further dummy problems of hitys we early. Such problems should certainly be both useful and inter-ting to the long-sult placer, who believes that the use of conventionalities for the Such problems should certainly be both useful and interesting to the long-suit player, who believes that the use of conventionalities for the soils purpose of giving information tends to make the game more scientific. As Drayson says, it is very desirable in a scientific rame first to collect facts, and then to reason on them; and he suggests that the giving of information purstice partier in possession of facts which will enable him to reason out the best methods of trick winning. Caventlish' says he would like to lay his cards face up on the table if he could do so without having them called by the adversaries, so as to inform his partier of the exact contents of his hand, Many persons imagine that if the leformation school could carry its theories to their partners, and their adversaries, too, of course, of every card in their hand, the came would thereby be improved. Such a result would simply change the rame to double dummy. The question then naturally arises, can the persons who are so eager to give and receive it is information play double dummy. In other works, can they are so the many double dummy.

played cannot be taken back. There must be no experimenting by following one line of play for a few tricks, and then takeng the cards each to try another. Such a course would not be permitted at the whist table, no matter how mean information your partner had given you. The SUN submits a problem to its readers, and would like to know how many persons can win the game with the E and W hands, without having to ask N a d Sto eye them a second trial.

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The season has new fairly opened for tournament play. From every important city we have notices of the beginning of weekly culb meetings for individual and now champonships to be settled and players to be selected for places on the club trains. New derew's blow gaussia, and several minor tournaments will keep those engaged who are not quite strong enough to go into the State champonship matches. The Philadelphia clubs have staried their regular what nights; Baltimore is hard at work, and there is a renewed interest in whist in Wasnington, owing to the deflection of some of the Capitol bleveic team to the columbia Athletic Club, the latter being among the challengers for the A. W. L. trophy.

In New York the season was opened yesterday by the first match for the Challenge Trophic, which was won by the New York Whist Club team at the last congress. The match, had not begun when this column went to press, and the result cannot be given until hext week. Capit. Henriques is not at all confident of success, as his team have had little or no practice, owing to the continued absence from town of one or two nembers. The what club and leading Philadelphia Whist Club, will for a dealing Philadelphia Whist Club, will for a latter too structly to the long suit game, nor use too many number-showing leads, but will try a little "horse-sence" whist. In New York men nati-

within or without.

"Do political conditions in North Carolina justify hope In their final satisfactors negustment Well, you may know that a discral sentiment has pervaded the State from time immemorial. It has always been kindly dispesed to the Afro-American, even in the darkest past, and my greater hardships imposed upon it in other States of the South. This feeling has served a useful purpose in preventing the extremes of wrong and injustice, except in spots, in the State, and prevented the engineer of laws introduced to encourage corruption at the ballot box to perpetuate a party's existence. whether it should fairly win or not.

"Besides this view of the matter, there has been ever since the war a large white vote in composed largely of the Union element in steadily supported the Republican party in state and Federal elections. These men have been some of the bestal distrongest in the State, men like the Settles, Dockerys, Pearsons, Caldwells, Holtons, Russells, ards, Ramsays, Bynums, Boyds, and the like, They have had large influence, and have never failed to stand up and be counted. They have steadtly maintained a regular party organization, and contributed time, labor, and money to party campaigns, and thus won the reneats. Senator Ransom and the late Senato Vance were the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party after the war. They used They were shrewd party manipulators and

creat campaigners, Senator Vance being con-sidered one of the less in the South. He was sidered one of the best in the South. He was popular with all the people. His party won simily because he led it. It was not the party but Senator Vance that was being supported. "The theory, under these conditions, while furnishing one of the issues in these great party fights of the past, has not seen enough of an issue to discrandre our forces and discrant the party, as has been the case is some Southern States. Our vote has been carnedly southern States. Our vote has been carnedly southern by both puries. Neuro domination could not be feared, be ance it is only in a few counties that we have an actual majorit, while in the State we cast only one third of the total vote. We have a majority in one to grees distinct and that has been represented by only three Airo Americans, viz., G. H. Hyman, James L. O. Hara, and H. P. Chentham. It is sufficient to say that they all made able, creditable, and faithful Herre-entatives. "The posities of North Carollina is somewhat mixed now, growing out of the three-centered light between the Heputhicans, Democrate, and Lopulists. The Posities of we make the chiefly of cersons who formerly affiliated with the Democrate party, witherew and fased with the Republican narty. In this fight the negro say under the party, witherew and fased with the Republican narty. In this fight the negro say under eneroach ents mean his rights of franchise in the "Black Belt." He extrained the Foundities in their fight, backed by the whole liepublican narty. In doing this we secured by far the fairest election have ever placed from and an honest count as interior, it is not be found anywhere in the ration. popular with all the people. His party won

NORTH STATE NEGROES.

THE COLOR LINE DISAPPEARING GRADUALLY RUI SURELY.

Relations of the Bases and Education of the Masses Growings Retter in "the Land of the Nay" and "Mountain Bew."

Mr. John C. Dancy has long been a faceful and conspicuous figure in the political and religious life of North Carolina. As one of the younger generation of Afro-American, Life course has been marked by rare corpervation and common sense. He was Collector of United and Common sense. He was Collector of United States and Wilmington under President Hardison, was seven years editor of the Star of Zion, the official versar of the African Methedist Episcopal Church, and is now editor of the quarterly publication of that church and zeneral manager of the Zion Centennial Julie, at present in progress in New York.

Mr. Jancy talked freely to Time Star reporter concerning the zood relations between the races in North Carolina. He naturally louks on the bright side of life.

"It am no messimist and never have been," and will be professed to the support of the figure schools, and are seen indicative of larger opportunities and grander achievements than any latherto made that I am growing steadily more and more northing to the support of the Star of Star of Wilmington, Balliss, Indied, the future is frankly with splendid possibilities, as I view it. No man can make me believe that there is any immediate provided by reason of inducaces either within or without.

Thought little of the common state of the support o prome. It is a reasonable hope that the time will come when the gratifying conditions which prevail in North Carolina will obtain in all the States of the South.

T. TROMAS FORTUNE.

A QUEER MAINE COMMUNITY. Happy and Prosperous Without Schools.

Law, Theology, Medicine, or Taxes, Nonchoss, Me., Oct. 9.- Residents of Maine who look to the New York and Boston papers for accounts of quoer people and strange forms of government in different paris of the world here. The settlements of Eskimos on the coast of Greenland have their old men, the tribes of Africa have their chiefs, and even penal colonies recognize the authority of firearms and the lash. Here the law-abiding people feel but one power-the hurrying, unsympathetic cars, which bring everything that comes to their homes and take away everything that goes out. The distance from Milnocket bridge, which posses the West Branch cast of here, to Perkins's Siding, which is three miles west, is five tolles as the railroad runs or the crow flies. At and between these two points are five settlements of new log and board structures, cemprising about forty buildings in all. Of these two are small hotels, one is a sawmill, six are good-sized sporting camps, eight are frame houses with shingles and clapboards on them. and the re-t are primitive log cabins with splits for roofling, spetted poles for floors, and boughs for hedding. One-half of the male inhabitants are either guides or lumbermen. partly both, one quarter are mill hands who saw spool bars and dowels at Perkins's Siding. and the remainder are section hands and other employees who work for the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. Though no census was ever tesis Haliroad. Though no census was ever taken of the place there are about 200 people who live here the year round. Among them are some twenty-five women and nearly forty children. This is when the population is at low eith. In July when the West Branch drive comes down the population swells to 300 or 500, and after open season for his game begins it often reaches 1,000 souls, besides Indians.

Having grown without governmental restraint from one log camp to its present proportions inside of three years. Norcross has made itself the most anomalous community on earth. It is not a low. It is not even a plantation. On the old survey mars it is named Indian Township, No. 3, as cribed by the surveyers to distinguish it from Indian Township.

## THE SAILOR'S NEW "BIBLE."

REVISED REGULATIONS ABOUT TO BE ISSUED TO THE NATY.

Power of Courts to Impose the Death Sentence-Punishment of Officers and Saitor-men for Swearing, Intoxication, and Other Offences The New Regulations WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.- Since the days when John Paul Jones cleared his frigate for action. ready to encounter any vessel that showed the least sign of fight, there have been rules and

regulations for the gublance of naval officers and bluejackets. Some of the old regulations seem more or less curious in the light of the new series about to be issued by the Navy Department. Every man on entering the service is expected to learn the maral regulations from beginning to end, so that when he violates a single clause ignorance cannot be pleaded as an excuse. Old Admiral Gherardi once in a controversy with Admiral Walker informed him that the regulations were the sailor's bible, and that they must be obeyed, no matter what the consequences might be.

Years ago the rules for the government of the navy's personnel were few compared to the im-mense volume now necessary. The old regulations allowed sailors to have grog, and the rule was that twice a day each man should be called to the mast and receive his share of liquor in a tin can. Now severe punishments are provided for satiors who have any sort of intexts cant on board ship. Coffee has been substituted for grog, and while there are yet a num-ber of the old fellows who remember the time when they got their groz allowance, there is no complaint on the coffee score, and it is generally agreed that the service is better off for having given up the use of liquor. Not since the war has there been a more com-

given up the use of liquor.

Not since the war has there been a more complete revision in the sallor's hible than has been made recently by a board of the department. The navy does not exercise exclusive juri-diotion over its personnel, as is sometimes supposed because it court martials any one who offends the regulations of the service. An officer or man who commits a mistemeanor on shore is subject to civit trial tirst and a court martial afterward if the authorities decide that his conduct warrants it. When on shipboard, however, the navy has entire control, and no matter what the crime, the court martial decides upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. Even in the case of murder, a court martial of his superior officers determines whether the accused shall hang or not. A court martial can also mas the death sentence and execute it for other offences than murder. Mutiny and attempt to incite rebellion on shinboard are both capital offences and have been few. If an officer or man scuttles his snip or wifully wreeks her, he is hable to be hanged from the yardarm or the military mast of one of the new battle ships. Where a prisoner is being tried for his life, the new regulations provide that three-fourths of a court shall be recopired to hang him, whereas a majority is sufficient to convict when other offences are involved. An Admiral of a feet has full power to convene a court and review its findings and promulgate them except in the case where an officer is to be dismissed or hanged. Then the President must act. No officer can be dismissed the navy or hanged unless the President approves the findings.

Until within the last two years the penalties for certain offences have, in some instances, worked contrary to the general interest and good of the navy, and the new regulations have corrected these imperfections. Indience, except the disgrace of the punishment and denrivation of some rank. The new regulations provide that when an officer is to lose numbers the President and the summing the varies in prefer

old survey many it is named Indian Township.
No. it, as called by the surveyors to distinguish it from Indian Township. No. 1 and 2. The name of Norcross signifes nothing. It was so called in order to locate a station for a railined and a fost Office for the housers.

Though property that cost \$500,000 is here and visible, the assessor and tax collector never wish the idace. The children are born and grow up without seeing the tiside or the entsite of a schoolhouse. There are not two rols of bicycle and not twenty rols of cart roads in the whole township. As the nearest elegyman, lawyer, and doctor are from thirty to fifty miles away the people get along very well without them. When a couple want to get married they take their brids! tour in hunting up a minister and coming home again. If a person is sick he is sent out to a doctor, because no physician can be caused to come and see him; and, in case led des, the body must be transported more than thirty miles before it can rest in a christian burying ground. There is no drug store, no dance hall, and no bar cooms of the pulsahment might be less seiter of the rolling deep the could have to travel nearly all day by rall becoult have to travel nearly all day by rall become income incomey in taking their prisoners to court, the cannot afferd to do so, because he would have to travel nearly all day by rall become income incomey in taking their prisoners to court, the cannot afferd to do so, because he would have to travel nearly all day by rall beginned to the court of the court o

The state of the s